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NUMBER 27

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laraugeiras. THOMAS J. JARVIS,

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DOM PROVO II.—Phomach Expressor. Control train leaves. Rio at Cat. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraby 222. Eatre Rio aga and labaira Germinus) at 72.2 m. as 550 Proble train leaves Rio at 6 n.m. arrives at Barra at 815 a.m. and Cachueins, where maxengers for S. Paulo Insulance Rios Italian at 121. From Butter Rios train leaves at rotae a.m. arriving at 12010. Norm La Cumba at 1121. Denomarkt, finite leave Labain at 323 a.m. Cachueins IS. Paulo Innuch 12.20 p. n.m. Purta Niro at 105 Rios Rios 310. The S. Paulo Irain arrives in Rio at 105 Rios Rios 130. Paulo Irain at 3 ptm.

an at a sum me, Centum train at a pini.

Limited K vfreix, leaves Rib out γ a m; arrives at Barra
al octas; Entre Ribo at acts and Mariatino Piocopio (terminus)
at 658 p.m. 8 Poulo Branch Bowes Barra at 125 and artives
at Cachoeiri at 625 p.m. From Baire Ribo train leaves at
315 p.m. and artives at Porto Nown at 6.55. Domantous!

Jily p.m. and artives at Porto Nown at 6.55. Domantous!

and Porto Novo 550, arriving at Riba at 510 p.m.

and Porto Noro 550, arriving at Kio at 510 p.m.
M.r.ad. Think, leaves Kio an 830 and 1920 a.m. 115 and
1200 p.m.; first goes to Batter Ries arriving at 8 op pair vecond
and third to Batter arriving at 8 op pair vecond
did to Belem arriving at 17 pz. Dominoword, trains leave Entre
Rispart 4 po and, arriving at 18 mm 1017, and Rio of 3200 p.m.
leave Burna at 4 and 450 n.m. oriving in Rio at 675 a.m. and
115 pm. mad fewer Belem at 175 n.m. arriving link Rio at 750.

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. ereny Philay, nativing at Barra at 123 p. and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Autonomy, train leaves Path Novo at 10550 p. m. every Monday, antiving at Barra at 315 and Rio at 5550 a. m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachocira at 12:2 m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6;10 p. m. Doromers/d train leaves. Paulo at 6;45 a.m. and arrives at Cachmeira at 12;46 p.m. here passengers change to the D. Petro 11 line.

where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAG CLLOR R. — Leaves Nilheloly (Saut'Annal

630 A. m., artiving at Nurse Friburgo 1023; Candein (1 brar

per transiving from Cantagallol) 1248 and Macue 1248. m.

Return train leaves Mancago 1005, Cordeira 11506 and Nova

Friburgo 1030 p. m., artiving at Nilheloly 500 p. m.

ferry hoat trus hetween Kin and Saut'Anna, connecting with

rains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Vellor, Larrangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a, m. mil 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a, m. and at 420 and 8720 p. m. on week-days.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1887.

THE debates in the Senate during the past week have given the closing days of the present legislative session an interest and importance of a very unexpected character. The discussions of the several department appropriation bills and of the general revenue budget had developed little beyond the customary contests between government and opposition. The sharp criticisms of Deputy Andrade Figueira on official extravagance in railway matters produced something of interest for a time, but this more on account of the personality of the speaker and the split in the conservative ranks, than on that of the subject discussed. It is probably true that neither party cares to greatly reduce public expenditures, on account of the numbers and influence of the office-holding and concession-holding classes. The numbers of persons living upon the public revenues, in one way or another, is simply incredible. The public departments are full of the sous, nephews, sons-in-law, cousins, and other relatives and protegés of influential senators and party leaders, and it will require almost a revolution to turn even a part of them out. It may be considered certain, therefore, that while both parties will urge economies and reduced expenditures, neither will seriously try to put a practicable reform into execution. On the 13th the Senate was the scene of an unexpected and modestappearing interpellation which has since developed one of the most important discussions of the session. Two counter-petitions had been received from Campinas in regard to the question of emancipation, one of which charged that the recent emancipation movement in São Paulo is due to the fears occasioned by the abolitionists. This led to Senator Antonio Prado's interpellation in regard to the petition, and a vigorous denial of the charge that the emancipatory movement has been caused by fear. He claimed that planters were becoming more and more convinced of the necessity of settling this question without further delay, and that they now see how much better results may be obtained from free labor. He then announced that his support would be withdrawn if the ministry does not introduce a more liberal measure for emancipation than the act of 1885. The prime minister at first declined to go beyond that act. Ou the 15th Senator Dantas took the matter up and warmly supported the views held by the São Paulo senator on the necessity and advantage of immediate emancipation, and of greater liberality in legislation affecting Deficit ...

would introduce a measure to that end. On the following day the prime minister again repeated his resolve not to go beyond the law of 1885, but when Senator João Alfredo announced on the 17th that he would support Senator Prado's threatened secession, he (Cotegipe) then promised to take the matter into consideration during recess. The probabilities are that a new emancipation measure will be introduced early in the next session. The debates in the Chamber have been largely occupied with the budgets and with the new railway appropriation bill. The resignation of the minister of empire, recently defeated at Pernambuco, was announced on the 20th, and the prime minister has taken charge of his portfolio. A second prorogation has also been announced-this time to October 1st.

The position recently taken by the junior senator from S. Paulo, ex-Minister Antonio Prado, on the question of emancipation, not only reflects great credit upon his intelligence and courage, but it shows a political sagacity of a high order. Senator Prado has never been classed among the uncompromising pro-slavery men of the country, but his association with a decidedly pro-slavery cabinet and the extreme views sometimes advocated by the journal of which he is proprietor, has thus far led us to believe that emancipation would never receive any practical assistance from him. Circumstances have lately developed a strong abolition movement in his province where the planters are voluntarily liberating their slaves on conditions of two or three years of service. It is becoming apparent to the intelligent planters of that province that emancipation is inevitable, and that the only wise policy is to anticipate and hasten it. If the new order of things must come and free labor must be employed, then the quicker the change is made, the better. Waiting for an inevitable crisis is painfully trying business for a man of life and energy, and it is a losing business besides. Senator Prado evidently recognizes this, and has resolved to bring the period of inaction and expectancy to an early close. Possibly lie did not intend to precipitate matters when his interpellation regarding the Campinas petitions was introduced, but the attitude of the government and the prompt support given by abolition leaders to declarations on his part which are highly creditable to him and exceptionally significant of the future, evidently forced him into a critical position where the enunciation of a new policy became a necessity. He has only just left the ministry and his portfolio is held by a personal friend and neighbor, yet he does not hesitate to say that the time has come for another step in favor of immediate abolition, and that if his old colleagues in the Cotegipe cabinet do not introduce some measure for that purpose he will withdraw his support. This position he has defended most ably, showing what the country has to gain from free labor and how impolitic it is to postpone the final change. In this departure he is cordially supported by Senator João Alfredo, of Pernambuco, to whom many have been looking for the initiative in this inevitable defection in the conservative ranks in favor of emancipation. The Pernambuco senator, however, has hesitated too long, and his younger colleague from S. Paulo has taken the lead in a movement which may, let us hope, seal the death warrant of slavery before the close of another legislative session. It is satisfactory to know that the new movement is to be led by a man from Brazil's most progressive province and who has placed himself on record as a champion

promised his support if the government public lands and immigration. The old or if this sum is to be funded at 5 per cent. regime is dying out-slowly, perhaps, but surely. The younger men will have enough to do to create and establish the new order, but with the courage and liberal foresight shown by Prado, Taunay, and others, there should be no doubt as to the ultimate

> THE discussion of the credit for some 18,000,000\$ to be employed in railway extensions in Rio Grande do Sul and Bahia has produced some violent attacks upon the policy of continuing railway building, the most notable of which was made by Deputy Andrade Figueira on the 14th. The deputy is an energetic speaker and criticised the railway laws from the commencement, pointing out the enormous sums spent upon government railways and in interest guarantees to private lines. Particular stress was placed upon that proviso in the 1873 law that declared interest guarantees were dependent upon a nett revenue of 4 per cent, and the insignificant number of companies that met this proviso. Sr. Figueira proceeded to oppose the credit by asserting that whereas deficits in the revenue of private companies would be met by the capital employed, in the case of government lines any deficit would have to be met by the tax-payer. Moreover, the position of the Treasury did not admit of this expenditure, and Sr. Figueira would not vote for the construction of a single foot of new railway. The minister of agriculture replied in rather general terms. He recognized the serious errors committed in the matter of gnarantees, but read figures (which we print elsewhere) to prove that as railways extended, the country was generally benelitted; further, he considered that the railways were worth at present the amount represented by the capital employed in their construction. It should be noted that the minister excludes the D. Pedro II railway from his estimates and refers to gross receipts alone. That gross receipts should increase with increased mileage seems too certain to require more than the observation, that were the contrary the case the party ordering or directing the extensions would deserve prosecution. The credit has been opposed on local and upon political grounds; the local seem to be that both Rio Grande do Sul and Bahia have received quite as much as their respective shares of the amount destined to railways, and, politically, because the extra charge laid upon the Treasury by the credit is contrary to the programme announced by the conservative party when in opposition, and upon assuming the direction of public affairs. With neither of these questions have we anything to do. When gross receipts and not nett results are assumed to prove a benefit to the country, however, we consider that we are justified in placing official figures before the public to prove that nett results do not endorse the minister's assertion, that so far as government lines are concerned the country is benefitted by railways. If nett results are contemplated the D. Pedro II line must be considered, for otherwise the figures would be appalling, and we therefore include it in our calculation. As Brazil is constantly increasing its indebtedness it will be conceded that the amount represented by railways is borrowed; and as 5 per cent, is paid upon the domestic debt and 5 per cent. in gold upon the foreign, our assumption of 5 per cent. in currency is more than fair, it is perhaps unnecessarily so. The capital employed in government railways on 31st December last was 187, 217,000\$, which cost at 5 per cent. .. 9,360,850\$ The lines produced, nett.. . 4,454,640\$

an addition to the debt of the empire of 98,000,000\$. It this be a benefit to the country at large, it would appear a questionable one, and respecting which future generations will have to be heard. The benefit derived from guaranteed companies is equally questionable. According to the relatorio of the minister the total amount paid for guaranteed interest up to the end of the past year reached the enormous sum of 97, 815, 322\$126, or an annual charge at 5 per cent. of 4,891,000\$; against this sum the nett results of 1886 are given at 4,743. ooo\$, but the expenses of the Campos and Carangola railway are not deducted from the receipts. Whether this is a benefit to the country, our readers can decide as readily ourselves. So far railways have not been beneficial to the country. Concessions were granted for political reasons on many occasions, and with utter disregard of the provisions of the 1873 law in nearly every case, and Brazil now sees its revenues loaded with a charge or nearly 10,000,000\$ per annum, with we may say no compensation whatever.

THE victory of Sr. Joaquim Nabuco in the recent Pernambuco election ought to mark a radical departure in Brazilian politics - the substitution of ministerial interference and dictation by popular canvass and independence. This is not the first time that a candidate has appealed directly to the electors through popular meetings, for the same gentleman and José Marianno carried on a similar canvass two years ago. This time the success of a direct appeal to the electors has been most marked, for the election has been won against all the influence of the government and its agents. Changes were made in official circles to bring more pressure to bear on electors, and the ministry even went so far as to break up and prohibit popular meetings. In spite of all this, the ministerial candidate was signally deleated and has been compelled to resign his portfolio, and his former opponent, who lost his seat only through a subsequent contest in the Chamber and partizan action, is now returning to claim the same seat. It is evident that the people are slowly learning to think for themselves. They may not always think correctly, but there is clearly less danger in their errors than in the interested manipulations of politicians who would control public affairs for selfish purposes. We are not only glad that Nabuco has won his election, but doubly glad that it has been won by a popular canvass. And we trust that the other vacancies in the Chamber will be contested in the very same way. A popular canvass, even if there is much of humbug and bombast in it, is a good educating influence.

Another judge has recently decided against the legal right of registering slaves as of unknown parentage. It would appear to be the almost general opinion among judges that the law does not permit such registries, although the politicians in the ministry have seen fit to go outside their province to declare them legal. Had there been only a few cases, it is quite certain that the cabinet would have maintained ex-Minister Prado's decision as to their illegality, but when it appeared that there are thousands of them and that grave irregularities have occurred in the registrations everywhere, the pro-slavery members of the cabinet at once go back on their former colleague and declare that such omissious and irregularities do not constitute grounds for liberation. It ought to be the practice here, as elsewhere, that all such questions should be settled by com-..... 4,906,110\$ petent courts, and by men who in trying

cases at law are bound to interpret the law. If a case were brought before a judge involving the liberation of a slave on the grounds of illegal registry, where should he go for authority-to the law itself, or to a minister's aviso? And if a minister may interpret this law, why may he not interpret any and all in Brazilian legislation? The position is clearly untenable and absurd. If a slave may appeal to the courts for liberation on other grounds, snrely he may do the same on this, and the courts will have and exercise just exactly the same powers in both cases. On general principles, and aside from any legal technicality involved, it is clear that a registry as of unknown parentage is insufficient, and is therefore illegal. The law expressly prohibits, under heavy penalties, the reduction of free persons to a condition of slavery. And since the cessation of the slave trade, all persons not born of slave mothers are ipse facto free. Now, if the master can not say that a certain candidate for registry was born of a slave mother, what proof is there that this person is not being illegally reduced to a condition of slavery? It has been claimed in Brazilian courts-and with great justice-that the presumption should always be in favor of liberty. The government seeks to have it, in this case, construed the other way.

An item that has been going the rounds in the press should again call attention to the anomaly of inter-provincial duties. The fact seems to have occurred as follows; a sugar commission house here learning that there was a scarcity of white sugars at Bahia shipped there some 300 bags of central factory sugar, which was sold for about 3,800\$, and upon which the province of Bahia levied duties to the amount of some 900\$, or over 25 per cent. on the value of the goods. Such a system as this is clearly and radically wrong and requires a prompt remedy. That one province can impose restrictive duties on the produce of a sister province is absurd, and is most injurious to the trade of the whole country. At the same time the various provinces must live, or at least struggle along, and as with very few exceptions the provincial authorities have shown a most commendable desire to imitate the central government in accumulating debt and increasing the expenses of their respective districts, there seems no other manner of meeting these increased expenses than by further imitating the general government in taxing all imports for the benefit of the never sufficiently protected agricultural interest. In this case the duties are taken out of the pockets of the Rio sngar producers, and therefore so much attention is called to the occurrence; had it been a foreign importer that was in question nothing would have been thought of the matter. Until the general government can distribute some part of the revenue withdrawn from the provinces, or until a thorough reform in the matter of taxes is energetically commenced and pushed, we are likely to see such cases occur and re-occur as this where Bahia can place 25 per cent. duties on sugar produced in Rio de Janeiro. A contributor to the Jornal compares the perfect freedom of inter-state commerce in the United States with what is seen in Brazil, but the great difference is not far to seek and the legislature here might with very little trouble mend matters and that too with celerity. If the general government of Brazil requires everything that the custom houses produce from the foreign trade of the empire, it is undeniable that the provinces cannot be contemplated with any part of these customs receipts, but must either tax goods that enter and leave its ports, whatever may be the place of

must be sought. Now, in the United States the government, as here, collects duties for the benefit of the country, while each state has its organized system of local taxation, such as house and land taxes, roads, etc., and every city and town has its taxes in addition. Nothing of this is seen in Brazil. The general government appears to consider the Brazilian subject a mere child, utterly unable to manage the most trivial of his domestic affairs, and it naturally follows that as public interests are kept in this state of tutellage, the result is the constant and energetic appeals that are made to this power on what are at times purely trivial questions, and at others of such importance that they mean no less than the victimizing of other provinces for the benefit of the most energetic beggar, as we see has happened in the matter of railway guarantees. There seems no remedy but to at once abolish the pernicious system of centralization and clearly and firmly show provincial authorities that upon their own foresight and prudence will rest the prosperity, or bankruptcy of their districts. Local taxation would lead to the public fiscalizing the financial measures of the local authorities and the benefits arising from the sense of more authority on the part of the public and of more direct responsibility on that of the authorities would be of the greatest advantage to all concerned. Pending some such deep-seated reform as we point out, the anomaly of inter-provincial duties will continue to exist, and may indeed increase until it will be cheaper for Rio de Janeiro to ship her sugar to foreign markets, than to Bahia, or to even nearer provinces of the empire.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT FUND.

To the Subscribers of the British Benevolent Fund.

Gentlemen.—Your committee beg to lay before you the following statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1887:

Recei		
Balance from last year	9,320\$670	
Subscriptions to date	3,905 000	
Donations	50 000	
Interest	505 900	12.7818666

Expend Pensions paid during year	iture.	
Interest	505 990	13,781\$660
Donations	50 000	

	Pensions paid during year Temporary assistance Board and lodging Passages Funeral expenses.	4,645\$000 118 920 230 800 327 220 220 000		
I	Advertisements	11 000	5,552	940
ł	Balan		3,33	,2

nrer 411 220 8,228 720 Rs. 13,781\$660

The committee have again to record a further decrease of funds in hand as well as a falling off in subscriptions. Our annual outlay in respect to the 21 pensioners now receiving aid represents 4,500\$ per annum, and as yon are aware an important sum is also disbursed in temporary assistance, passages, etc.

Every care is taken in rendering assistance, therefore the funds are well applied and the committee have reason to be concerned at the reduced amount at their disposal on the date mentioned.

It is to be regretted that the fresh aid looked for by the committee last year has not been rendered, though important help has come from another source. Your committee here refer to the handsome subscription of Rs. 7,838\$030 raised on behalf of our Fund in commemoration of the jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which will appear in the current year's account.

must either tax goods that enter and leave its ports, whatever may be the place of production, or that new sources of revenue that each individual subscriber on that

occasion will regularly continue to favor the Fund with his aid and so encourage the committee in this important work of charity.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th September, 1887.

(signed) Charles N. Tanner, Chairman. W. Rumsey, Treasurer.

D. Roberts, Secretary.

F. L. SCHWIND, JR.

F. H. HARRISON. H. O. ROBINSON.

WM. MORRISSY,

E. A. E. Phipps.

B. J. FREELAND.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

September 12.—In the Senate Sr. Meira de Vasconcellos had a conversation regarding provincial assemblies. The many estimates were passed as amended and sent back to the Chamber. An amendment of Sr. Silveira Martins caused several speeches on the empire estimates of purely local interest. The estimates of the department of empire passed and as amended were sent to the Chamber. Senator Avila spoke on the war estimates. In the Chamber Deputy Affonso Celso Jr. referred to the prohibition by the Italian government of emigration to Brazil. The minister of agriculture said the had investigated the matter; the Italian legation here had no official information as to the case. The Italian minister had recently visited various provinces and declared himself fully satisfied with the manner in which immigration was treated. Deputy Schastión Mascarenhas sharply criticised the report of the engineer of the D. Pedro It railway extension as to navigation on the Rio das Velhas. Deputy Rosa e Silva made a strong appeat for certain favors for the sugar planting interest. Deputy Alves de Aranjo called attention to various incolerencies of the mining called attention to various incolerencies of the mining called attention

to various incoluencies of the minister of finance.

Softember 13.—In the Senate the estimates of the department of empire were passed as amended. Senator Prado referred to the recent anti-emancipation manifesto from Campinas read in the Chamber, which was signed by liberals and even republicans, and defended the president of S. Panlo against various attacks. He concluded by declaring that his support of the government would be withdrawn if the 1885 emancipation taw was not modified. The premier spoke in defense of the government in executing the law; the declared he did not oppose emancipation, but objected to any disorganization of labor. The river navigation hill finally passed. The minister of war and Senator Candido de Oliveira spoke on the estimates of the former's department. In the Chamber the hill fixing the general revenue for the empire, as amended, finally passed. The hill prohibiting the earrying of concealed weapons and for the suppression of routerism spoke.

sion of rowdyism passed.

September 14.—The discussion of Sr. Autonio Prado's motion was continued in the Senate; the premier defending the government in its attitude on the emancipation question. He again declared that the only means to permit a change of pulicy on the part of the government was the reform of the law and consider that he was the reform of the law, and repeated that he would in no manner introluce the reform. Senator Correia thought that the wholesale manner in which leaves uf absence are granted judges needs change. On a question of order, Senator Cambido de Oliveira complained that whereas the Chamber could attach a shower of amendments to the hudgets, increasing expenses, the Senate could not offer amendment expenses, the Senate count not ofter amenuments reducing the expenditure. The question of order was also discussed by Senators Correia, Dantas, Nunes Gouçalves and Silveira Martins and some of Senator Candido de Oliveira's amendments to the Senator Candido de Oliveira's amendments to the war budgets were declared not in order. In the Chamber the minister of agriculture replied to inquiries regarding the prohibition by the Italian government of immigration to Brazil. The telegram he read stated that the prohibition only applied to the province of S. Paulto and was based upon alleved ill.treatment there. These hased upon alleged ill-treatment there. was considerable indignation expressed by various deputies. The minister referred to the demunstra depicted. The minister referred to the demandariation of Italians in S. Paulo, expressive of contentment with their treatment. In the discussion of the hill opening a credit for rallway extensions, two amendments were offered; the one authorizing a guarantee of 3 per cent. on 2,620,000\$ for years to be employed in extending the Baturité line to Quixadá, the other a gnarantee of 5 per cent, on 30,000\$ per kilometre of an extension of the Minas and Rio railway to Salto and granting varions privileges. Deputy Andrade Figueira made a lons privileges. Deputy Andrate Figueira unade a sharp attack on the credit, and spared neither friends nor foes. The railway gnarantee system was reviewed, and the deputy declared that his estimate for 1888 would leave a deficit of 30,000,000\$. After an attack on the Bahia and S. Francisco railway he referred to the Campinas manifestations, and also made some very strong remarks. tations, and also made some very strong remarks

on the Senate, and what he apparently considered Senator Prado's backsliding, upon his removal to the upper house.

September 15.—In the Senale, Sr. Danlas replied to the premier's speech of yesterday in a strong abolition speech. He based his ideas not only on sentimental, but also on economic grounds; why should thousands of contos de rifs he spent annually in emancipations, if hy carrying ont Senator Prado's idea of a short date fixed for abolition, this might be avoided. Senator Saraiva once again spoke on the so-called "transaction" by which the 1885 emancipation law was passed, and Senators Avila and Medeiros spoke on the army estimates, hoth pointing out the necessity for a reorganization of the service and where savings might be made. In the Chamber, the minister of agriculture, in reply to a question from Depaty Affonso Celso Jr., teclared that the defeat of the minister of empire at Pernambuco did not necessarily require the resignation of the cabinet, the election not showing the will of the whole country, which is represented by the majority in the Chamber. Deputy Joaquin Pedro referred to Kio Grande to Sal affairs and declared the new enstoms tarifis would stimulate snuggling there. Deputy Silva Tavares made a general reply to Sr. Andrude Figneira on railway matters. The speaker in drawing his analogy hetween the United States and Brazil appears ignocant of the fact that the government of the former had nothing to do with railways, save in the case of the trans-continental lines. Deputy Mattoso Camara opposed the credit on the grounds of the financial condition of the country. Deputy werneck again had some remarks to make on the water supply.

September 16.—In the Senate the motion of Sr. Prado was again braught up, the premier replying to Senator Danias. The premier seems to consider the question of emancipation one of in a condition to free its slaves, another nut. He thanght it would be cowardice on the part of the government to accept a modification of the 1885 law, and referred to the change of opinions, refer-red to, by some British statesmen in replying, that red to, by some priusic statesmen in replying, such they had considered the psychological moment for the change had arrived when they confirmed it; the change had arrived when they confirmed it; this he does not consider is the case in Brazil.

From the remarks of the speaker and various infrom the remains of the speaker area, some surt terruptions from the upposition henches, some surt of an arrangement is sought to modify the 1885 of an arrangement is sought to modify the 1885 law. The minister of war defended his estimates and replied to various charges made by preceding speakers. Senator Candida de Olveéra repeated his charges that the fands destined to the Asylun of Invalids were not properly managed, and in of invanes were not properly manager, and had ed upon the necessity of the reductions lie had referred to. The enstain of passing moderate apreferred to. The custom of passing moderate ap-propriations and supplementing these by credits was criticised. He went on to state that there were 27 general officers for an army of 13,500 men and 1,406 officers, but that homerary, rather than those on the effective list, were employed. In the Chamber, Deputy Penna moved for information as to the expenditure with printing and writing articles in defense of the government, and how this was met. Deputy Jaguarihe Jr. in a very good speech declared his abolition sentiments and his opposition to the inertia of the government. Two more amendments, one of which authorizes the construction of the Madeira and Mamoré railway, were tacked on to the credit for railway extensions. The minister of agriculture said that the credit was approved of by the government. Whatever had been the errors in the construction of our railways, and he confessed these were many, they had conand ne contessed mese were many, mey may contributed to the development of public and private wealth. His estimate is that the railways would wealth. His estimate is true true to the property of them. [Deputy Albuquerque,—May God grant we shall recover the money we have spent.] The enormous recover the money we have spent.] The enormuns sams expended, the minister thinks, is a proof of administrative activity and industrial civilization in Brazil. The minister gave figures (which we print elsewhere) to prave that the country was benefited by railway extension and considered that the cesby rainway extension and considered that the ces-sation of construction would be deplorable. He concluded by declaring his conviction that the future of the country depended on immigration and railways. Depuly Loureugo de Albuquerque and ranways. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque proceeded to point out various incoherencies in pre-ceding speeches, among which was that while gross receipts of railways might show a satisfactory in-crease with extensions, net results did not always lollow the same rule. Deputy Pedro Luiz declared that the various enhances were reconsidered. that the various cabinets were responsible for the deficits and the railway fistess, and not the Chambers. He also wished to know if the government would permit the company which, commeneng hy asking for a gnarantee on 36,000,000\$, finally agreed to accept the basis of 13,000,000\$, to construct the line.

September 17.—In the Senate St. Jaao Alfredo declared himsell in accordance with the views of Senator Prado as in the necessity of reforming the emancipation law and in opposition to the

ideas of the president of the council. Neither he, nor Sr. Pialo contemplated offering any projects during this session, for it was necessary know the number of slaves registered. not consider that certain provinces should be held hack by less advanced ones, and mentioned an in-cident of a planter in S. Paulo fainting when he first heard the whistle of a locomotive. He ad-vocates the application of the emancipation fund to immigration purposes. He trusted that during the recess the government would examine into the question and clused by declaring his vote would be given to any project reforming the law. premier against his will must again speak on this mution at first for information, but which had assumed a political character. He proceeded again to defend the position of the government, but conchided that thining the recess the question will be studied. Barão de Categipe is evidently not so obstinate on this question, and that some modification of the 1885 law will be made now seems certain. In the Chamber there was no session.

September 19.—In the Senate Sr. Prado was sur

prised that his motion should have assumed such importance. He repeated his assertion that the emancipation question must be taken into consider ation, for neither the 1871 nur the 1885 law settled it, heing as they were inspired by circumstances of the times. He referred to his interviews with or Saraiva and to his declarations to Senator João Alfredo and other political friends, which were in harmony with the views of his constituents in S. Paulo and those of the minister of agriculture.
While recognizing the prudent action of the government in executing the 1885 law, he thought the time had arrived for a radical measure, and only the fact that the session was rapidly approaching its close prevented his offering such a measure. The question must be settled less by a legal solu tion than by social conveniences, for only immediate tion than by social conveniences, for only immediate abolition is the remedy. While there would, an idealit, he is dislocation of labor, that employed in agriculture could be maintained by a law. As in the province of Rio de Janeiro de would aid in the establishment of lanks of issue, extension of maintained and the acceptance to the control of the of railways, roads, etc., cheaper tariffs, and the reduction or even abolition of export duties, but he reflection or even abolition or export onnes, and ne considered the province was not necessarily de-pendent on slave labor. As the government could not prevent the flight of slaves, his advice to the planters was to follow the example of S. Paulo planters was in tollow the example of S. ramo and free their negroes. Finally recalling the premier's comparison of his position to that of the commander of hesieged city, he appealed to him to alambon this city and assume his justifion at the head of his party in this comparing. The premier replied. He considered Senator Pradu exaggerater his power, and he was not convinced of the necessity for immediate emancipation. The speech was curtailed by the expiration of the hour, but the discussion is to continue. Senator Affonsa Celso cummenced the debate on the budgets of the department of agriculture. He attacked various parts of the budget and was particularly severe on the Leopuldina railway, which he said was paying dividents by means of onerous brans. Pretensions of the Principe do Grão Pará line were referred to, of the Principe do Grão Pará line were reterred to, and railway affairs appear to consist of attacks un the revenue of the D. Pedra II line. In the Chamber, the defeat of the minister of empire at Pernambueu caused quite a lively scene. The minister of agriculture declared that his rolleague had resigned. The credit for 18,000,000% for allway extensions came up and Art. (was passed); after some remarks from Deputy Amirade Figueira the debate was adjourned during the alisence of the minister of agriculture at the Senate, where his estunates are under disenssion.

September 20 .- In the Senate there was no ses sion. In the Chamber the minister of agriculture read the resignation of his late colleague of empire. In discussing the credit for railways Deputy Ambade Figueira argued that it was unnecessary, as authority for such works was comprised in Table C. He again preached economy. The minister of agriculture replied sustaining the ideas we have printed above and Deputy Aflonso Penna opposed the

September 21 .- No quorum in cither Senate, or Chamber,

September 22. - In the Senate the Prado interpellation came up for further discussion. Senator Taunay declared his adherence to the S. Paulo senator's programme and severely criticised the position taken by the government. After some unimportant husiness the agriculture hudget entered into discussion, when Senator Saraiva took occasion to explain his position on the emacipation question which is to do nothing more. The minister of agriculture replied to various criticisms, and ex-pressed an opinion that the Leopullina Cantagallo fusion would not injure the D. Pedro II line. the immigration question he thought that the methods employed would have to be suited to the actual condition of the provinces; the preference recently being that of direct contracts with the planters. In the Chamber, the session developed nothing of general interest.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The municipality of S. Borja, Rio Grande do Sul, has no more slaves. -The public gas bill of the city of São Paulo in

August amounted to 13,801\$365.

-By decree dated the 16th the brokers of Santos are authorized to organize a "junta

-During the absence of Mr. F. H. Cooper, Mr. Hampshire will act as British consul at Sa

Severe storms are reported from various place in the interior and down the coast during the early part of the week.

-It appears from an official statement that two religious orders in Maranham are the lucky owners of some 200 slaves.

-The August receipts of the custom house in Ceará were 212,873\$475, and in Parahyba do Norte 53,964\$385.

-On the 20th the provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro finally secured a quorum and commenced the election of officers.

-Who is Brownson? A writer in the Correl Prentistano says he is "one of the principal publicists of the Union."

-The August receipts of the Vpanema [govern ment] foundry were 5,503\$265, against 2,646\$824 for the same month last year.

-S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Panh, is to have a banking establishment with a capital of 500,000\$ divided into shares of 100\$ each.

It appears that the recent action against emi gration in Italy was directed against the province of S. Paulo, and not against the empire at large.

-The province of S. Panlo has sent two missionaries to the Paranapanema district to tame the Indians at the rate of 100\$ per missionary per month.

-There are 71 parishes in the bishopric of Pernandaco without priests. A competitive examin-ation will be held to fill the vacaucies on Noveniber 30th.

—The average temperature in Sin Panho in August was 579 Fahr., with a maximum of 85, 70 and a minimum of 44. 4". The total rainfall was 6. 1 millimetres.

—The hishop of Kio Grande do Sul in a pastoral to his flock advacates the emancipation of the slaves in the dineses, in hunor of the juliflee of Pape Leo XIII.

-Aholitinn articles are now beginning to appear —Anothern articles are now beginning to appear in the *Correio Panlistano*, and the people who a few months ago were runnilly almost and denounced by that paper, are now felicitated on their recent

-It is said that small-pax has been raging with great intensity at Carangola, Minas. The people are terror-stricken and even abandon the dead. A few days ago the unburied body of a victim was devinired by buzzapls,

Twenty-two cases of small-pox were sent to the lazaretto in S. Panlo between May 16th and September 6th, of which 11 died. Cases are continually appearing in the city, but an apidemic has thus far been averted.

-One of on S. Paulo colleagues has seen a sample of "mangalicia" rubber extracted in a district of that pravince which is of excellent quality. The producer claims to have 200 arrobas, 183 — 662 db (184 — 789 db). say 6,400 llis., ready for market.

Something worse than murder occurred down in Rio de Grande the other day. Some thieves booke into a church and robbed an image of all its silver, and broke three fingers in doing it. The whole town was profoundly agitated.

—An idiot at a place called Jahoticabal, São Paulu, on the 5th, dressed his raum with flowers, surrounded himself with photographs of such great men as Thiers, Victor Hugo, etc., thank his crazy and then blew what how brains he had out of his skull with a blunderbuss.

-There seems to be some emissity to see how gracefully the culturial staff of the Correlo Paulis tano can swing round into line with its chief, Senator Antonio Prado. What has been dignified and easy for the one, will probably be a little diffi-cult for the over-zealous follower.

-The liberal ticket for the approaching election for a senatu from Minas Geraes consists of Sis. Carlus Aflonso de Assis Figueiredo, José Cesarie de Faria Alvim and Falclis de Andrade Botello. The conservatives seem to encounter se culty in organizing their ticket.

-There seems to be considerable trouble in military circles in Campinas. On the 18th two officers were placed nuder arrest by Capt. Collatino, hut were at once turned over to the war depart-ment by the provincial authorities. Captain Golla-tino seems to be making it lively for nearly everyone up in Campinas.

RAILROAD NOTES

On the 26th the Leopoldina company is to take over the Cantagallo railway and branches

-The preliminary surveys on the Sumidouro connection of the Leopoldina and Cantagallo railways are to be at once commenced.

-The new Itapeminim railway, of Espiritor Santo, is using German freight and passenger cars, and American (Baldwin) locomotive

-The August traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 184,599\$680, of which 48,890\$800 from passengers and 109,490\$140 from goods.

-The July receipts of the Paulista railway amounted to 179,201\$280, and the expenditures 105,010\$090, leaving a surplus of 74,191\$190.

-On and after the 26th inst. the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company will pay a semi-anunal [January to June] dividend of 6\$000 per share.

—On the 16th the payment of 205,968\$770 to the Carangola railway, for guaranteel interest for the first half of the current year, was authorized.

—The traffic receipts of the Rio Grande and Bagé railway for the first six months of this year were 373,454\$820 and expenses 343,375\$810, leaving a halance of 30,079\$010.

On the 13th the department of agriculture asked that of finance to pay the Mogyana railway company 124,670\$810, balance of interest guarantee for the first half of the current year.

-The board of directors of the Leopoldina railway will make a special exentsion over the Canta-gallo line on the 27th inst. It is expected that a public love-feast will be given at all the stations.

-We were electrified upon seeing in the Railcony News that the S. Panlo and Rio railway had a claim for \$\$,162,280, or say about £1,700,000, on the government. We wrote \$,162\$280, or say £800. Will not the Manu copy the figures as printed.

-On the 16th the first section of the Espirito Santo and Caravellas railway was inaugurated. The extension is 50 kilometres from Cachoeiru de Rapennrim to Alegre, with a branch, 22 kilometres, (Cachoeiru de Alegre, 22 kilometres, Cachoeiru de Cach This is the pioneer railway of the province of Espirito Santo

-If anything is ever to be done with the Corenvailo railway, is it unt about time that the effort were made? At a moderate cost and with liberal management, which should include low lares, the enterprise might be made to pay. There must be a little life and push about it, though.

-The president of the province of Rio de Jareceived a number of congratulatory neiro has messages from municipal chambers upon the sale Cantagalla railway. Of course the sale was der, but why did it require such an unconsof the Cantagalla rails cionalile time to ilecide the husiness?

-The guaranteed railways, as stated by the minister of agriculture, show the fullowing statistics:

,000	E.	ross recripts.
1002 - 1,090 kil	ometres	9,286,000\$
1883 — 1,261	ıla	10.301,000
1884 - 2,050	ւիս	10,875,000
1885 - 2,198	iii	12,075,000
1886 - 2,323	do	13,100,000
The second of		

agriculture on the t6th at the Chamber of Deputies made the following statement as to the gross receipts from government railways, excluding the D. Pedro II line:

	1883 - 662	da	534,0000
	1884 - 789		768,000
		thi	903,000
	1885 — 1,640	tho	1,070,000
	1880 - 1,800	thi	
			t,419,000
ı	A communitation	Uf	the averages thes not seem
			S-m men mut afelli

excessively encouraging.

Coffee Notes

-It would appear that the consumption of collection the United States has tallen off fully one-half under the recent high prices.

-The imports of coffee, all sorts, into the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30th last States for the fiscal year enter june 30th fast amounted to 526, 109,170 lbs., against 564,79,7533, lbs. for the preceding fiscal year, ir a decrease of 38,600,000 lbs. The declared values were \$56,347,600 and \$42,672,937 respectively, showing an increase of about \$13,700,000.

—A telegram was sent to Santos on the 20th announcing that the Rio ensaceadores had multed aniotineing that the Rio ensacondors had united and resolved int to sell coffee for export under a basis of 11\$500 per arriba for 2nd Guod. The ensacondors appear to be the principal owners of visible stocks, which were purchased at top prices—hence the milk in the cocoa-nut.

- A Mexican paper, the Financier, gives an estimate of the cost of producing coffee in the state of Oracea in that republic. Land may be had at from 4 to 8 cents per face, against from \$50 to \$500 per because \$12 ceres in Central America. The average expense for cultivation is \$5 cents per free, or \$37 \$50,000 for 1,000,000 frees; and machinery, etc. \$100 to produce \$2\$ this per free may be supposed to produce \$2\$ lbs. on an average, or 20,000 quintals, which at \$100 per quintal would give \$200,000. - A Mexican paper, the Financier, gives

LOCAL NOTES

-Allow is Portuguese for hella!

-A decree of the 17th prorogued the legislative session to October 1st.

-The Emperor of Russia teaches his youngest daughter the piano. No wonder the Nihilists are

About the only article of which a sample is not left in the waggons of the D. Pedro II railway appears to lie habies.

-If the police catch two men putting out the street lamps, and one of them armed with a revolver, what inference is to be drawn?

-The laborers at the custom house made a run at the Treasury on the 6th and wanted their money. The matter was settled somehow.

-The medical staff of the Portuguese hospital has resigned en masse. The doctors and the new directory do not seem to be able to hit off.

-On the 14th withdrawn and mutilated currency to the nominal value of 5,842,719\$500 was burnt with the usual formalities at the custom house

-Deputy Andrade Figueira's war-hoop and demand for liberal and conservative scalps is explaineil. He was not chosen senatur finm Rio de Janeim,

-Two or three churches in New York have heen finished with "straw board" hunther, says an exchange. Perhaps the lumber and doctrines are of a quality.

-Bad news for the Brazilian sugar interest, Kansas, United States, claims it can profince sorghum sugar to meet the consumption at three cents per lb., say 1\$920 per arroba.

-Brazil and France have apparently agreed to sit upon the gentleman who appointed himself dictator of a new republic on the contested territory between this empire and French Guiana.

-The question may seem silly, but why is it Chambers with "I have concluded," all the listeness cry "Very good!" Can it be hecause they are

-An attaché of the Brazilian legation in St. Petersburg has been decorated by the Portuguese government for services rendered in the execution of his thity. It seems a bit mixed, but no doubt the decoration is merited.

-A local inventor has ubtained a patent for an invention by which sailing vessels, when under sail, may generate and store electricity, which is to be used in propelling the vessel in calms, etc., by means of an auxiliary sciew.

-According to American papers there is a female whistling soloist [soloist is good] that has been travelling about the summer resorts. If a "crowing hen" is a calamity, a whistling female soluist should be an earthquake.

-The minister of agriculture considered it necessary on the 16th to telegraph to the presidents of no less than nine provinces to hurry up the statistics of the slave population, which been received some time in May last, which should have

-Deputy Andrade Figueira is to go to the United States next month. It is to be hoped that the Vankee reporters will get hold of him and his ideas as to slavery, Brazilian finances and the vicissitules of a cambidate for a seat in the Brazilian

-If anything can damp the satisfaction of Sr. Nahuco upon his election, it is the fact that an inhalitant of Barra Mansa, the head quarters of Deputy Ambrade Figueira, finds it necessary to protest that that village slid not get excited over his

--Mr. Bertolini, agent at this port for the Messageries Maritmes company, has been decorated with the Order of the Rose. We do not know what Mr. Bertolini dal to acquire a right to the deconation, but not even a newspaper know everything.

-It is a good sign to see that the provincial papers are calling attention to the waste of public fumls. The provincial assembly of the province of Rin was called on the 12th, held no session up to the 16th and the 5 days represent in salaries 5,625\$, according to A Provincia.

-Srs. José Mendes de Oliveira Castro and Antonio Ferreira da Silva have resigned as directors of the Exchange. Rumor has it that Visconde of the Exchange is Rumor has it that Visconde of the direction will be elected president of the direction of the direction of the direction of the direction of the Exchange. Rumor has it that Visconde de tory. A change of some sort is necessary, for complaints of all descriptions are general.

-Figures are sources of gennine delight-when once you know how to use them. A company buys a piece of property for 9,000,000\$, and then onys a piece of property for 9,000,0009, and then decides it to be wirth 20,000,000\$ and raises its capital to that sum. Nothing but a true appreciation of the multiplication table could enable one to

On the 19th the resignation of the minister of empire was announced.

-The Italian actor/Emmanuel has been made an "official" in the Order of the Rose.

-Joaquim Nabuco is expected to arrive here on —Joaquim Manuco is expected to arrive nere in the 26th inst., on which occasion a demonstration in his honor will be made by his friends.

-Counterfeit notes of the Banque de France of 100 francs have recently appeared here, and some of the exchange brokers have been victimized,

-We desire to offer our thanks to such of our colleagues as have acknowledged receipt of our maiden effort at an English guide hook for Rio de

-A floating exhibition of Spanish products will shortly arrive in this country, with the object of opening up new markets. It was to have lell Valencia about the 1st inst.

-A severe hail-storm visited us on the evening A severe nan-sioria visited as on the evening of the 19th inst., accompanied with thunder and lightning. Some skylights and windows were broken, but the damage does not appear in have

-We are requested to announce that news of —We are requested to announce that news of Mr. James Tryon, who was last heard from at Barbados, is wanted by his friends. Inhormation may be sent to Clara Labrey, 447 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

-A commission house here recently sent a shipment of 300 bags of central factory sugar to Babia.
The shipment sold for about 3,800\$ and the duties levied by the province of Babia annuated to 936\$. There is nothing like stimulating home industries.

Mr. H. Koser, German consul at this purt, as been transferred as consul general to Purto degre, Rio Grande do Sni. The consulate here rill for the present he under the charge of Mr. Oc-lavio Hamit, of the well-known firm of Hampt Gebrüder.

-On the 19th the decree prorogning the legis-—On the 19th the decree principaling the legis-lative session to the rat proximo was read. It appears to us that the law should be modified to the end that each session should commence in May and end in April, allhough even then, there night not be sufficient time to over all the relection.

-O Paiz having declared that Sr. Sinimbi Jr —O Pair having declared that Sr. Simmin Jr. had desisted from his candidacy to a seat in lie Chamber of Deputies from Alagóas, in favor of the minister of empire, defeated at Pernamling, the candidate declares the statement to be without foundation. Daty to his constituents and himself furbids any such transactions.

-Two serious young men were dining at a well-known restaurant of this city the other day when one of them caught sight of the legend in the coat of arms adopted by the proprietor "Domine dirige uor," said he, "what does he mean?" "God help us," said the other;—and then the struggle for life went on.

-When the students, male and female, in the United States determine upon a University career, lack of money does not dishearten them. They lack of money does not distentien litem. They also hitely serve as donestics during the stument vacutions. It would be fun to see one of Rio's candidates for a M. D. or a B. A. cleaning shoes, and a candidate for divinity orders serving as night watchman at a hotel.

-On and after the 26th the mixed train on the —On and after the 26th the mixed train on the Principe do Grão Park [Petropolis] railway will leave Rio at 6;50 a. m. week days and arrive at Petropolis at 9:47; down train will leave Petropolis at 9:47; down train will leave Petropolis at 2:28 p. m. and arrive in Rio at 5:15. On Sindays and holdays a train will leave for the interior at 9:30 a. m. arriving at the terminus at 12:50; returning leaves the terminus at 12:50; returning leaves the terminus at 12:50 m. and arrives at Petropolis at 3:40.

-That our English colleagues copy items from us is of course a source of pride to us. Hat us is of course a source of pride to us. Intimight not the information be credited to us? It is no particular fun to "go through" a relatorio and condense ii, and then see the combensation published as extracted without any acknowledgment. Again why will they sling around the mibre's mank? A milreis being worth say 15 6d, and a follar 4g, the misplacing of the \$\$mark\$ must lead to mispappedension. We do not write in indignation, but in sorrow.

-The annual report of the British Benevulent Fund Committee, submitted at a general meeting held on the 12th inst., which appears in another held on the 12th inst., which appears in another column, shows that the subscriptions to this charitable institution have lallen off still further during the past year. The inbilec contribution will of course more than meet all deficiencies for some time to come, but this ought to be kept intact and the Fund he made self-supporting outside of its additional aid. We trust that the contributions to the Fund will be largely increased during the enrernt year.

We have always been of those who thought —We have always been of those who thought the Americans would over-do it. They bored wells and found natural gas to do almost everything and now a correspondent of Don [who does not seem ironical] says unless the number of wells to restricted an earthquake will result inta will quite pass over all preceding entertainments. Anong the possibilities is a ditch through three Statesfrom 1,200 to 1,500 feet deep, and the drainage of Lake Eric. It is just as well to live in Rio after all. The worst that can happen there is the dataine of Sr. Révy's subsoil sheet of water and the absidence of a few houses, attended, perhaps, by leak in the Trease; v.

-The gas works in the Fortaleza de Santa Cruz, at the harbor entrance, have cost 26,000\$.

-The Princess Regent has chosen Thomaz José Coelho de Almeida as senator from the province of Rio de Janeiro.

-The judge of the second civil court in this city has declared that the registry of slaves of unknown parentage is illegal and results in the liberation of

—A man namel Manoel Joaquim de Oliveira, residing in an estatugem in Rna dos Andradas, was foolish enough to keep 200 savereigns in his trink. The police are now trying to find out who took then away.

-The editor of the Italian paper Accoungers —The eilibr of the Italian paper decongeror, published at Muntevideo, is now visiting his com-patriots in this country to see how they are treated. On arrival he at once placed himself in the hands of the immigration authorities, and consequently is delighted with everything he sees.

dengined with everything ne sees.

—We have wrapped our empty pocket-book in crape because Ferrari has resolved not to come to Rio. The music-laving people of this city will may have to be content with the really good concert which the German hand gives at the Passeio Public admost every evening in the week.

-We are afraid Prince Ohá of Africa is con-—We are alread Prince Old of Arrea is con-demited. The minister of war has consulted the section of the council of state as to the appoint-ment of commissions to examine into the irregular behavior of honorary officers of the army, and their deprivation of honors. It was just time too.

-A remark of the minister of agriculture made A remark of the minister of agriculture made in the Chamber on the tofth is too good to pass. The minister said the construction of our railways had powerfully contributed to the development of public and private wealth. The fin is that the did not pul private heefore public, for private interests and these only seem to have been contemplated in railway concessions.

A recent publication gives the following yel-low-fever statistics for Jurujuba hospital for the last six years, which we presume to he fiscal years, or else that of 1887 is only partial:

1882 1883 1884	624	dvaths 46 260 202	1885 1886 1887	970	deaths 66 377 8
			Tainls		
			2.011.00	2,445	959

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Allas des Muladies de la Peary; 3ma. fascicule,
by Dr. Silva Araujn. Rio de Jaucio: G. Leuzinger & Filhes, 1887. This part of Dr. Silva
Araujo's interesting work on skin diseases is
devoted to elephanitasis. It is accompanied by a
number of photo-lithegraphic illustrations of the
various stages of the disease under treatment.
Fethnias de La Fontainer, Fortinguese text; Parts
45, 46, 47 and 48. Lishon: David Corrazi; Rin
de Janeiro; José de Melln.

A Illustração; Nos. 13, 14, and 15. These

de Janeiro: José de Mellu.

A Hustração; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, These numbers are illustrated with the good laste generally shown in this perimilical. Several pages are given to the jubilee cerenouies in London. There is also a fine picture of the façade of the new eatherhal in Florence.

Revista do Club de Engenharia; Vol. I, No. 8. Contains articles upon the recent railway exposition, railway sidings, hydranlic estimates, and railway statislies.

COMMERCIAL

Janetro, steptember 2301, 1887.
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1 Soon), gold on d
coin at \$1 81 per E1 stg 51 45 cts. do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian guld 18837
dr. of Crain in Regular and 18837
dn of £1 sig, in Brazilian gold 8 889
Bank rate of exchange on London to day 2254 il.
resent value of the Brazillan nul take (paper) 9.01
do do m IJ, S.
COLUMN \$1 80 mer (1 etc.
Value of \$1.00 \$4.80 per &1. stg. in Brazilian
CHITCH [Paper] 2 210
Value of Castelling
Value of Listerling (1 11

EXCHANGE.

September 14.—Rates at the hands tree 22½ on London, 417—418 on Paris and 517 on Hanburg at 9045; 9\$-00 on New York at sight. From second hands bonk stelling trea reported at 22 51916, and cummercial was inoted at 22 51916–225 Sovereigns closed with huyers at 10\$640, sellers at 10\$660.

sellers at 10,5000, spejenberh 13.—There were no changes in rates and the man-ket was spilet. Bank sterling was reported at 22/4— 22 13/16, latter from second hands, and frances at 417. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22/3 and frances at 412. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 10,600, sellers at 10,8640.

September 16.—Rates operad at yeterday's quotations, but were withdrawn in the afternoon and the market became flat. Hustiness was reported at 22 % for bank in the morning and at 22% on head office in the afternoon. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22% -22 [3] 6, with very little doing. Sourcepts sold at 10.0540, cl. sing with luyers at at 10.0560, sellers at 10.0500.

m tophops, senters at rispayo, optimizer 7, Rales at the hanks were reduced to 225/α im London, 419—420 on Paris and 520—521 on Hamhung at 9 of 12, 18/210 on New York at sight. There was little intoversent and commercial sterling was quoted at 225/τ. Sovereigns sold at 16/8/19, clusing with largers at 16/8/19, sellers at 16/8/19. sellers at 10\$650-680.

sellers at 108650-600.
September 19.—The nurket opened at Saturday's rates, which the English banks withdrew in the afterneon, and the native banks maintained for counter business only. Some furniess was reported in bank serling at 2215-2256 and at 22316, 2256 and 22116 for commercial. Soverings closed with buyers at 108600 sellers at 108700.

September 20.—The English banks had no official rates, at the others they were 22½ on Loudon, 422 on Paris and 523 on Handburg at 90 dist 38202 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling mas reported at 22916, and commercial was quoted at 22916—22½. Sovereigns solid at 10\$650, clusting nith buyers at this price, sellers at 10\$700.

Foreign was a triffe limiter, the English banks through on heart offices at 20½ Fram second hands bank stelling roas reported at 20 gift. Commercial sterling has quoted rather widthy, 20 gift, 20½ and 22 rt [16], but where the falls come from two tables a mystery. So, excepts, were reported sold on the street at 10 §505, classing at the Rachange with lungers at 10 §505, willers at 10 §500. September 20 = 2.0 Rates were universal tables. at the Rechange with Intyers at 10\(\frac{4}{3}\) at Nellers at 10\(\frac{4}{3}\) at September 222. Rates were advanced at all the banks in 25\(\frac{2}{3}\) on Lendon, 449-420 nm Paris, and 520 on Hamburg at 941\(\frac{1}{3}\) at September 200 m New York at sight. There we considerable movement with bank Meding reported at 22\(\text{9}\) on New York at sight. There we considerable movement with bank Meding reported at 22\(\text{9}\) at 21\(\text{1}\) from second hands. Commercial stelling was quoted at 22\(\frac{1}{3}\) from Second hands. Commercial stelling was quoted at 22\(\frac{1}{3}\), Seconcipus closed with sellers at 10\(\frac{1}{3}\) 22/32 - intertegars coosed with setters at 10-5050, no invers. September 23.— Rates at the banks are 22.55 on Loudbu, with lead office billy obtainable at 22 (1) fo. Commercial sterling is quoted at 22\fo.22 (3) fo, with a scarcity of bills.

—On the 19th there were mutors of frontile on the New York Coffee Exchange and of a call on Rio for further mar-gins. This must the explanation gives us of the weak exchange market.

The Diario Official of the 18th published the statutes of the Bombin cotton will. The capital is 400,000\$ and authority is granted to raise a similar amount by deboutnes.

authority is granted to raise a similar amount by deboutines.—On Thirmsday, August 25th, an a Augentine's per ceil Gold Lorin for £2,05,8200 (\$10,091,000) was offered on the Berlin Bourse. by one of the leading hanking himses here being, it is said, the first time. Augentine State Bunds have been subscribed for in Berlin, and the price of Issue ray 90. The long is reported to have been subscribed a gound many times over before 9 o'clock and is quered 1½ persiman, or 91½—Statist, Aug. 27.

Statut, Aug. 27.

—We are credibly informed that the enfece commession house of Mathias Costa & Santos, of Santos and S. Peulo, whose financial embanassments after the June break in enfect was the subject of much comment and newspaper discussion, is non-trying to effect a private compromise with its credibus, is non-trying to effect a private compromise with its credibus, the labilities of the finance a robust y-moscoss, and the suffament offered is gap per ent., showing a net loss to credibus (1,400,005). Of the gross Habilities, \$55,000\$, are due to banks and 1,400,000\$, for various mecanite humses. The largest amount due to any one bank [675, Paulo] is 180,000\$, This does not fit in with a statement made that the embarrassed firm would pay out in full.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily caldegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Cuffee market.

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:	Steamers loading for United States
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LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES,

D FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAH.WAV NEWS" OF AUGUST 27TH. Government Stocks

1863 41/ perci Loan

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	10	Com i Harb. Property of per characters	3-4
	10	English Bank of Rio, Lim.	9¼-ro¼ 3½-r4¼
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	25	Recife Drainage, deh. 5 per et. Rii City Improvements.	10-17 83-85
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108	Five per cent. apolices	948 000
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3	do	950 000
17		951 000
1,500\$		911/2 %
1,700		10 650
23	Banco da Brazil	249 000
145	Banco Internacional 200#	500 0 00
10	deli. Catangula R.R	165 000
100	" Sorocahana R R. 100\$	63 %
100	Vigilancia Insce	10 000
25	do	10 500
120	hyp. notes Bauco Predial	70 %
	September 21,	
40	Five per cent. apolices	948 000
ga	do	949 000
τ	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	124 00
100	Banco Internacional	101 500
100	do 2002	206 000
6	Banco Rural	280 000
100	Previdente Insce	50 000
15	Carruagens Fluminense	190 000
50	hyp notes Banco Predial	70 110
27	n Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	68% %
8o	, do ,	69 Pp
	epiember 22.	
1	Five per cent apolice	949 000
27	do	950 000
600\$	ıla	95 °p
30	Banco Commercial	230 000
25	Banco Internacional 200\$	205 500
ga	tlo 301h	266 000
31	Banco Rural	580 ong
250 100	tleb. Snucaliana R.R. tool	63 %
100	S. Christovão tramway	255 030
300	Villa Isabel do Buzileira de Navegação, 1st trans day	195 000
100		250 000
100 26	hyp. notes Banco Predial.	70 ¹⁰ e
20	Banco C. Real do Brazil [69]	
	3 series	69 06
1.4	n ilo 2 series	79 %
	*	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd September, 1887.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee—The most interesting feature in our market has been the reported arrangement among our declers to sustain pures at u.Sep. por marshed for No. 7. Opinious way as to the effect of any such arrangement, for while some believe the movement seriously considered, oftens openly express their ideas that such a convention can not be rendered effective, from the divestry of interests it is sought to cambine; even going so far as to Blean it to the "looking out" of school-days. Persistent and stibbern resistence may of course refuse to give way, and result in the continued stoppage of business, and will be ajded by the peculiar manner in which factors meet planters' orders upon their for the payment of makes, through which inconvenience is shown upon the holder of the orders, not upon the holder of the coffee. Such an agreement must be considered contrary to sound business principles, and the experience of wheat and coffee speculators in the United States and Emore should prove worthy of contemptation before Rio operators combine to artificially maintain priceshere. If it he allowed that the Rio runp is not anoth more than our local consumption and home demands will about then foreign markets must abound the use of confee allogacher, pending the certainty of this resertion, we incline to a belief that the agreement will prove unsuccessful.

The shipments as exported some con last have been:

20,793 lags for the United States.

20,793 lags for the United States.

20,794 lags.

29,661 lags.

For the same time the daily dicatalities at the cliston	i lionse
amount to;	
25,556 bags for the United States	
2,935 n Europe	
,, Cape of Good Hope	
2,227 ,, Elsewhere	
30,718 bags,	
The vessels cleared for the same period are:	
United States:	bags.
Sept. 16 New Orleans Blg str Tenters	4,380
17 New York Br Sti Donati	5,583
THICK SEE FINITEGET	11,870
Europe :	
Sept. 12 Havie Fr str Fille de Ceard*	1,619
15 Trieste Aust str Matlekorntz	6.10
19 Hamburg Ger str Petropolis	1,107
19 Marseilles Fr str Savoie	1,500
21 Genea Ital str Roma	
And and an all the state of the	250
* And not 1,124 bags as reported in mir last.	
Elsewhen:	
Sept. 15 River Plate Br str Tantar	628
15 Port Natal Not bg Norden	2,000
Receipts for the past nine days have averaged to a	6 bear
per day, against 5,064 bags for the preceding eleven	1
The daily average since the action, her house	

The daily average waree the 1st first. has been: 4-feet logs;
against 4-feet logs;
10,966 , in 1886
11,732 , 1885
11,732 , 1885
12,732 , 1887
18,037 , 1887
Ou the 16th blokers reduced questions some con particular this constitution of the 1ph 300—400 rs. further. Percket'questions this consequence were:

tions this morning were:

	per so kitos.	per arroba.
Washed	7\$560- 8\$510	11\$100-12\$500
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	8 440- 8 510	12 400-12 500
Regular first Ordinary first	8 240- 8 310	13 100-15 500
Good second	7 970- 8 100	11 700-11 gno
Ordinary second	6 Bio- 7 150	10 000-11 200
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Escolha	5 790- 6 130	8 500- 9 000

The stock, as reputted by the brokers, was this morning limated to be 411,000—412,000 lings, an increase of 10,000 bags since our last report, Vessels loading and to load.

	bags.
New York Blg str Kepler	9,000
do Port str Ohnda	_
Baltimore Amer ble Julia Rollins	_
Hamburg Ger str Bahia	1.200
Lisbon f.o. Nor bk Nota	3,500

-	1 15			VER		RI		E.	JA I	VEI		
Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd. do	200	Stock	Clearances	Total Shipments.	, Elsewhere,	s, Cape.	» Ешоре	empinents of states.		
			ba	4	:	bags	٤	:	:	:	bags	
25 C	22%	11,600	12,300	406,000	4,S16	2,428	3	2,000	360	58	7,020	Sept. 14
25 c	2273	11,600	12,300	408,000	200	874	328	1	240	106	2,904	Sept. 15
25 C	22 13[16	11,400	12,100	407,000	1,180	4,089	483 83	:	;	3,606	2,937	Sept. 16
20 C	2234	11,000	11,800	410,000	1	1,977	:	;	;	1,977	5,354	Sept. 17
:	;	;	ļ	412,000	:	:	:	;	;		1,782	Scpt. 18
20 C	2255	11,000	11.800	411,000	12,503	7-474	250	;	1,107	6,098	5.816	Sept. 19
30 C	22 9116	11,000	11,800	406,000	500	8,283	755	;	1,750	5,778	3,237	Sept. 14 Sept. 15 Sept. 16 Sept. 17 Sept. 18 Sept. 19 Sept. 21
200	225	11,000	11,800	411,000	6,000	;	:	:	;	;	4,988	Sept. 21
2	paltr ez	11,000	II,Soo	412,000	5,519	4.536	1,346	:	;	3,190	5,525	Sept. 22
:	;	:	;	:	63.792	71,213	6,017	2,000	7,265	55,961	105,708	Totals since 1st Sept.
	;	;	;	:	:	154,413	22,400	2,000	16,830	113,188	3\$7.410	Totals since 1st July

Imports.

There has been little movement in Flour, which is flat for River Plate qualities, while American is reported steady at a tulling decline; receipts have been moderate but there is a seamen with a considerable quantity near at hand. Of pine we have received four cargoes of Swedish, two of which are no order; the market for Pitch and White is about swistfined, while that for Swedish seems supplied. Kensene, and Lard are that, although we have had no receipts of importance. The stock of Codish cominues large and weight upon the market. Bran and Hay are about unchanged and Rice is steady a cargo of this leaf from Rangoon has arrived.

Flour.	 Receipts since on last re 	enort have l	heen :	
Різапа,	from United States:	,		
	Haxall Crenshaw Mighty Doller, Gaffego O'Dance	300 m		,
Tiber, fre	ont Trieste :	_	1,650	bris.
	SSSF, Economo Fiume	goa bits.		
Leibuita,	from River Plate;	-	1,300	н
	1,000 bags		500	**
Petropolis	, do:			
11	4,255 bags		2,505	**
e est er Matrice	3,000 bags		1,500	и
Tagus,	da:			"
	1,000 bags		500	13
				L. L.

7,055 lals.

Siles and withdrawals for the same time are about 7,000 aris only and stock in first heads is estimated to be:

13,500 lals. American
1,500 m. Tieste
6,000 m. River Plate

23,000 lirls.

Stock in second bands is considerable, Biokers' quotations are: quotations ore:

Trieste,
Richmond 1st,
do 2nd
Bultumon 2st,
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Pitch Pitte.-Receipts nil and the market is steady at out 32\$000---33\$000 per doz.

White Pine.—No receipts and the nominal quotation is still trons per loot. Market firm.

Spruce Pine .- Nothing whatever to report

Spruce Pine.—Nulling whatever to report
Sweedish Pine.—Receips have been 229 doz. per
Success and 918 doz. per Griphu from Memel, 718 flox, per
Fres from Hustun and 673 doz. per La Bella from Okarshaun. The first and hast are on onder, the third has been
sold on pivate terms and the cargo per Griphu is in treaty,
hat not yet reported closed. Brokers quote red deals at
250500—25050 per doz. and white at 255000. The cargo ex
Griphu is sold p t.

Kerosene.—There are no receipts and brokers report the market flat at 5\$000 per case.

Lard.—Receipts have been 325 hegs per Finance from United States. Brokers quote lots at 340 rs. per lb. Market

Rosin .- There have been no receipts and we may HOSHI.—There have been no receipts and we may con-tinue quotations at \$\$500-10500, as to quality and weight. Turpentine.—Receipts nil and retail quotations are still \$500-400 is, per histogramme.

Brun.—Receipts are 1,400 lags from New Zealand and 1,500 lags from the River Plate. Brokers quote this latter quality at \$500-000.

Hay.—Receipls are 416 hales per Humaver from the River Plate. We may quote al 73-76 rs. pei kilogramme. Indian Corn.— Receipts have been 6,955 bags per Voluna, from the River Plate. We may quote foreign maize at 3\\$000-3\\$900 per bag.

To Godfish.—Receipts are 2,986 packages per C. R. C. from Paspeliate, 1,926 per Industry from Gaspe and 1,014 cases from Europe. Brokers report the market fully supplied will tulis quoted at 15\\$000-22\\$000, and cases at 22\\$000-23\\$000.

Cement.—The Brasilian brought 2,500 hrls from London to dealers. We may continue to quote British at ahout 64500, German at \$\$200—\$\$500 and French at 6\$500—7\$000. Coul.—Receipts since our last report are:

1,837 tons per Astracana from Cardiff 557 , Palander from Greenock to dealers or consumers.

Rice.—The Olive from Rangoon brings 21,500 hags to dealers. Blokers continue to quote from second hands a \$\$000—9\$200 µer bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 14.

IMPETUA—Nor bg Aff; 299 tons; Lange; 2 tls; sugar to L. Johanssen & Co. SEPT. 15.

MEMBL-Nor ing Success; 305 tons; Larsen; 70 ils; pine to C. W. Gross & Co. SEPT. 16.

SEPT. 16.

Insau-Swed bic Iris; 388 tons; Hansen; 86 ds; pine to Car. Hecksher & Co.

Ramsonx—Get bic Office; 852 tons; Peterson; 100 ds; rice to order.

to order.

PASTRIBAC—Br bg C. R. C.; 248 tons; Le Comeur, 60 ds; codifish to order.

PASSANDIA—Span bg Torvon Anna, 314 tons; Domenich; 40 ds; Jerked-beef to Soura Imato & Co. on perseuded to Soura Innão & Co.

MARSHLLES--Ital bis Fortunato Padre: 449 tons: Olivari; 67 ds; in distress bound for Buenos Aires,

SEPT. 18.

LONDON-Bi lug Brazilian; 239 tons; Reid; 59 ds; cement to order.

to order.

SEPT. 19.

Marseni-fes—Nor bk Hording: 452 tons; Olsen; 80 ds; in disuess, bound for Buenos Aires.

GASTON—NOR PARAMETER ATES.

GASTON—NOR PROBLEM 7: 394 tons: EleKen; 65 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.

GASTO—Ely lg Industry; 143 tons: Le Heion; 58 ds; codifish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

SAPT. 20.

CARDIFF—Br ship Astrocana; 1192 tous; Richards; 58 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

Oskanshann—Nor lug La Bella; 256 tous; Olsen; 85 ds, pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co. MEMEL-Swed bg Grifen; 377 tons; Janson: 83 ds; pine to order.

MELBOURNE—Br bk Loubardian; 780 tons; Macdonald, 80 ds; in distress, bound for Falmouth. ZABATE - Br lik Voluna; 245 tons; Heinrichs; 30 ds; maize 10 order.

to onler.

Rusanto—Mor by Mermanor: 213 tons; Raxonossen; 21 sk; jetked-boef to Laiz de Arverdo & Co.

Macxo—Nor bk Arbrin; 618 tons; Svendersen; 19 ds; salt to Amorin Irnaños & Co.

—Nor bk Hofrsjörd; 432 tons; Dahl; 25 ds; salt to Pelro Benando Riberro.

SEPT. 22

Gralegray-Nor lug Haus Tode; 259 tons; Johnsen; 30 ds; smulties to order.

— Ger hk. Zwrgen; 256 ton; Breeckmann; 48 ds; jerked-beef to Luiz de Azevelo & Co. Sastros—Not ik. Zwrge 211 tons; Overgaard, 5 ds; hallast to Visconde de Figneieed.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 14.
New York—Port lik Triumpho; 479 tons; Amellas; coffee.
San Francisto—Br bk Aldergrove; 1290 tons; Hull; same

ballast. IQUIQUE—Fi ship Union; 2119 1008; Martin; do. PERNAMBUCO—Nor bk Pallas; 600 1008; Pedersen; do.

FERNAMBUCO – Nor bk Pallar; 600 tons; Pedersen; do. SEPT. 16.

POBT NATAL—Nor bg Nordon; 238 tons; Jensea; coffee.

PRIMAMBUCO—Br bg St. Yaseph; 236 tons; Langelier, ballast

SEPT. 18.

SEPT. 18.

MAIMMAN—Port ship America; 930 tons; Soares; sundries.
SEPT. 20.
CANGORS—Nor by Smarragd; 328 tons; Klausen; ballact.
Programmes—Nor by Areburg 223 tons; Koch; do.
Program—Nor by Parts; 215 tons; Titland.
CEPT. 30.

-Bi hk Aldergrove proceeded on her voyage to San Francisco on the 14th.

—Amer ship Southern Cross, Br barks Premier and Belle-une and bal bk Agostino S. are still in port.

—Br bk Laudarnian, So is from Melboune, hound for Falmouth, put in here on the 20th for stores.
—Ital bk Ferfanato Padre, 67 ds, from Masseilles and Nor bk Hording, 80 ds, from the same purt, both bound to Buenos Aires, put in here on the réth and 19th insts.

—On the morning of the 1sth a sharp south-west squal struck our harbor. Br ship Prince Anados is said to have dragged her anchors, and fouled the Dutch bk Willem Eg-gerts, here in distress, causing considerable damage. CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

FALMOPTH—Br lik Lombardian kine cargo
PORT EAUS—Br ship Prince Awado ballast
Babados—Br lip Rozella Swith do
Bab Be Economy do
PERNAMBUCO—Nor bk Amal do

There has been ment to nothing doing. The only charters reported are: Its lug Forest Princets, Channel Lo, salt lides, 27 feb. Nor lug Success, Pernambuso and Channel I o, sugar, ase and Swed lug ARe, Pencedo and Hall, exton-seed, 35c. Nor lik Mora was chartered in Samos to load coffee here for Lishon Lo. at 27 feb.

Pringlan-atomater: 200 doing 100 doin

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

21 Ang. 16 Ang. 12 July 5 Ang. 9 July 13 Aug. 26 Aug. 22 July 24 July 5 Aug 8 July 11 Ång. 8 i\ng. 31 July 22 July 5 July 5 Ang. 10 Ang. 29 July 21 Ang. 6 Ang. 27 July 3 Aug. 15 July London
Newport
Saulla Rivet
Caradia
Greenock
Antwen
Caradia
Greenock
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Gr Lucie. Lewis Ehrmann Leiffeld Leiffeld Many Massis sippi Medusa Mahel 6 Aug. 23 July 10 Aug. Moderta
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N 29 June t thing. 26 July Cordiff
Oporto
Puget Sound
London
Swansea
Swansea
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Baltimore
Cardiff
Hamburg ultana ir Henry Lauvence . 4 Ang. 4 July 19 Ang. 30 July 2 Ang. 3 Ang. 15 Aug.

14 July ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO Kiver Plats 4d
Saniny, 8th
San Sept. 14 Lorbuitz Blg
14 Mattekowitz Aust
15 Tanua II.
14 Mattekowitz Aust
15 Tanua III.
15 Tanua III.
16 Finnece Anner
10 Kankoura Br
10 Donati Br

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.					
патк	NAME	WHERETH	CARGO		
14 15 15 15 16 16 16 17 18 20 20 20 21 21	Portugal Fr Chatham Br Santos Gr Herschel Br Leibnitz Blg Matlekovitz Anas Kaikoura Br Aratcania Br Tantat Br V. de Balin Fr Humboldi Br Donati Br Petropedis Gr Savvice Fr Thior Ans Mag-llan Br Fimate Amer Hamover Gr	Bordeaux* Potto Alegre* Santos do Sonthampton* Tileste* London River Plate New Ordeans Santos Liverpool* New York Hambung Matseilles* Santos Liverpool* Rewer River Pool Rambung Rambu	Sundries do coffee Sundries do do do do do coffee Sundries do		

* Calling at intermediate puri

FOREIGN SAILING MESSAIL IN COMME	THE RIO NEWS.		* 7
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1887.		INCIAL BONDS	<u>'</u> .
NÁME V SE VILERE CONSIGNE	1	INTERRET NOMINAL VALUE LAST SALE	
Non a long	50,000,000 000 50,000,000 000 Apolices Jall. July		LAST QUOTATIONS
American	30,000,000 000 20,657,500 000 Gold Loan of 1868.	950\$000	949\$000—950\$000
sp Sonth Cross, 1687 Sept. 3 New York. In distress bk Archer 450 bk Julia Rollins 586 11 Baltimote. F. Clemente &	33,000,000 000 120,657,500 000 Gold Ioan of 1868 Apr., Oct. 10,3723,100 000 75,980,000 000 10,3723,100 000 75,980,000 000 10,3723,100 000 75,980,000 000 Province of Risu te Janeiro. Jan., July	6 0/0 1,000 000 1,240 000 1,20 000 1,120 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	1,230 000
	UVPOTHECARY NOTES	6 0/0 200 300 98 %	
### British Sp Fr. Amaden. 1582 Aug. 3 Cauliff Hamilton & Fa sp Fr. Frederick 1465	1,436,000\$000 4,327,900 000 6,4327,900 000 Credito Realto Brazil - June, Dec. 1,938,000 000 5,148,300 000 6,403,900 000 Predial. May, Nov.	5 % zoo\$ooo 99.%	
bk Magnificent. 1282 8 Nemport D Pedro II R 1 lng For Princess. 303	5,108,800 000 do de S. Paulo Apr., Oct	5 \(\frac{0}{2} \) 100\(\frac{5}{2} \) 000 000 \(\frac{5}{2} \) \(\frac{5}{2} \) 100 000 \(\frac{5}{2} \) \(69 00-70 %
sn Lucknow 1440 16 Cardiff Wilson Sons & bk Unanima 746 16 New York W. Gnimarāes&	DEBENTURES AND	6 6/0 100 000 90 10 70 90	-90 000 -95 % -70 % -70 % %
bg Economy. 415 bg Box Smith 19 Bs. Aires. M. Nothmann		SHARES	
bk Bellevue 679 Sept. 4 St. Thomas In distress bk Lennie 899 7 Cardiff L. H. Bellamy 8 (CAPITAL SHARKS SA VA	RESERVE FUND LAST LAST DIFFIERIN	
		SALE AM'T PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
hk Pecnier 198	\$60,000\$\\$2,500\$ All 200\$\\$All All All All All All All Brazil 12,000,000 60,000 10,000 200 All Brazil	22,949 138 1804000 104000 luly 1887	
hg Industry 143 19 Gaspe P.S. Nicolson & sp Astracana 1192 20 Cardiff D. Pedro H. R. C	12,1000,000 0,000 40,000 200 All Commercial de Rio de Janeiro	7,053,877 024 249 000 9 000 luly 1887 1,900,281 516 230 000 10 000 luly 1887	-200 tuoo
bk Lembardian. 780 20 Melbonne. In distress bk Voluna 245 20 Zarate Camara & Gomes	12,000,000 60,000 30,000 200 All Commercia Commercia	85 000 2 660 July 1887 3,721 420 75 000 3 000 July 1887 1,060,000 000 217 000 10 000 July 1887	228 000—235 000
bk Dr. Sophie 735 Sept. 6 Newcastle, J. C. Pzchcco & C	20,000,000 100,000 12,500 200 60 Green Real do Brazil 2,000,000 10,000 All 200 100 do de S. Paulo	86,852 707 60 000 4 000 July 1887	215 000
bk Dr. Sophie 735 Sept. 6 Newcastle. J C. Pzelicco & C Dutch Paysandú Sonza Irmão & C	5,000,000 50,000 All 200 110 Delcredete Company Comp	- 86,852 707 66 000 6 000 7019 1887 - 110,714 443 52 000 7 750 1019 1887 - 20,000 000 130 000 4 470 7019 1887 - 20,000 000 130 000 4 470 7019 1887 - 20,000 000 140 000 1 8 May 1887	50 000~
bk W. Eggerts 1275 Aug 21 Liverpool In distress	20,000,00.0 t00,000 AH 200 200 international defectable. 1,425,000 0 52,500 AH 200 200 international internationa	040,000 000 140 000 1 5 May, 1887 060,000 000 170 000 0 000 July 1887 60,000 000 200 000 3 500 July 1887	128 000-130 000
French sp Perserverance bk San Francisco 655 26 Newport D. Pedro H. R.R.	1,000,000 5,000 All 200 All All Arricolaril de Saitos. 10,000,000 50,000 All 200 All Rual Hencall de Saitos. 200 All Rual Hungliggie	200 000 3 500 July 1887 500,000 000 270 000 10 000 July 1887	205 000-200 000
German	1,000,000 5,000 All 200 40 United de Credite	- 130,000 000 65 000 6 000 July 1887 - 2,151,128 514 280 000 10 000 July 1887 - 77,816 750 60 000 1 100 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	60 000- 70 003 283 000-290 000
bk Victoria 408 Aug 12 London Web. 14 8 43	12,000,000	770 750 60 000 1 400 Sept. 1887	
bk Olive 852 Sept. 16 Rangoon Camara & Gomes bk Jurgen 236 22 Gnaleguay. L. Arevedo & C	10,000,000 50,000 20,000 200 All Campos e Carangola	120 000 7 °0 May 1887	==
bk Rafaclina 783 Ang 14 Cadiz To order bk Agostino S 556 20 Livernool. In distress	400,000 2,000 All 200 All Code	13642 300 184 000 8 9 May 1887 130 000 15 000 163 06 May 1887 26 000 May 1887	
bk Rafachina	\$\int_{1,500,000} 7.500 All \$\int_{200} 50 All \$\int_{100,000} 7.500 All \$\int_{200} \$\int_{200} All \$\int_{200} \$\int_{200} All \$\int_{200} \$\int_{200} All \$\int_{200} \$\int_{200} \int_{200} \in	9:777 140 20 000 6 00 July 1887	==
Magnesiau	8,735,800 43,679 All 200 All Leopolding .	158,702 262 180 000 012 % lily 1887 120 000 3 000 July 1887	
bk Nymphen 500 201Cardoff Vantain LY 8	15,398,400 — do antiseites. \$\delta 493,600 = \delta \text{do} \text{debentures}. \$\delta \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \qua	150,702 202 120 000 3 000 July 1887 300 July 1887 173 000 61/2 1/6 Oct. 1887	
bk Nymphen. 699 22 Cardiff. Monteho, H & C hk Aalesund. 278 28 Macáo L. Carvalho & C hk Ida. 650 Sept Macáo P. Bernardes & R. bk Nordenskjold. 495 5 B Añes. Souza A & C.	8,100,000 40,500 25,500 25,00 do do delientures	122,000 000 50 500 1 000 July 1887	177 000-130 oro 545 000
bk Freya 818 9 Linux M. Nothmann	970,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	167,258 166 87 3/6 12 3/6 July 1887 22 000 Oct. 1886	50 000 61 000
bk Emma 258 9 Starseilles Avenier, D. & C	4.979,000 24,850 All 200 Nuite debeutures. 4.400,000 32,500 12,500 200 All do debeutures.	15,240 411 180 000 7 0 0 April 1887 180 000 6 000 April 1887	-
bg Alf	0,500,000 32,500 12,500 200 All Principe do Guio Pará 1,930,000 100 do subsidiary	30,293 459 180 000 7 ° a April 1887 7 180 000 7 000 Jan 1887	
lug La Bella 256 20 Osk'shann C Hockshar S. C	1,929,804 — do debenines	15 000 90 0/0 012 01 198 000 7 0/4 April 1887	
bk Arica 618 20 Macán A Azevedo & C	3,800,000 19,000 7,345 000 All S. Izahel do Rio Picto.	198 000 7 % April 1887	
bk Halisfjord 482 20 Macáo P. B. Ribeiro 22 Gualeguay. To arder bk Nora 211 22 Santos V. de Figueredo	1,000,000 24,850 All 200 Null debentures 1,000,000 24,850 All 200 Null debentures 1,000,000 32,900 12,500 200 All 100	474 493 188 000 7 000 May 1887	
Portuguese	10,665,000 53,328 — 200 AH S Pauloe Ru de Padria deberit es	192 0no 7 % Aug. 1887 500 0no 6 % July 1887 205 000 8 2 % Inly 1887 115 000 6 000 Man. 1887	
bk Leonor 446 July 3 Bôa Vista Peixeira & C bk Africa 618 Aug 21 Oporto Barbosa Costa & C bk Alex Herc'no 35 23 L do Sal Veiga Pinto & C bk Isalid 1047 Scpt 4 Oporto Martins Ma'du Jr.	\$,000,000 40,000 200 All Sorocabana.	115 aco 6 con M.ú. 1887	
	£ 185; 500 6 50 do debeniures do debeniures do	77 000 6 % Sept. 1887 6 % Sept. 1887 80 000 0 % Feb. 1887 80 000 0 % Feb. 1881	6212 00-6400
Russian sp Waltikka 942 Aug. 12 Spanish	A	30,936 775 80 000 0 2 70 Feb 1837 80,648 825 232 800 4 500 by	
bg Joven Anna 314 Sept 16 Paysandi Sonza Irmão & C	8.35,700	150,000 000 130,700 100 1887	234 000
Swedish	500,000 2,500 All 200 All Nitherolty	150,000 000 130 000 3 500 ittly 1887 190 000 4 500 litty 1887	
bk Iris	1,200,000 6,000 All 200 All Pentamburo 1,200,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 All Pentamburo 1,200,000 1,	78,612 o88 199 000 8 0/0 11ly 1887 120 000 5 000 11ly 1887 14ly 1887	-190 000
Formar M.	Linuigen 20,000 All 200 All Potto Alegie 250,000 250,000 12,500 All Simple All	40,000 000 90 000 4 000 Feb. 1887	
FOREIGN MARKETS	Villa Izabel	24,902 750 195 000 3 8 % 1uly 1887 24,902 750 195 000 3 700 July 1887	250 000 -258 0 10
From Messrs. James Cook & Co's Monthly Despatch, dated London, 22nd August.	All Brazilena de Namerocca	6 60 775 73 000 6 5 July 188s	
COFFER.—The July figures show quite as unfavourably as those of June, notwithstanding that the imports were again small. The European stocks—excepting France, which remain the same as less.		1,009,651 838 178 000 5 000 July 1887 July 1887 July 1887 July 1887	—99 ч
tons and that of the State of a littler increase of 8,317	300,000 4,000 2,500 200 All Paulista, 310 series.	7 500	
years	1,000,000 20,000 10,000 200 20 Allianca INSUBANCE	206 000 852 1/11 July 1887	1 00 000
The deliveries in Europe and America for the separate months were in— July tons 29,141 March lons 67,166	2,000,000 20,000 All 100 10 Atkins rainmense.	51,911 960 26 000 2 000 Iuly 1887 300,000 000 500 000 22 000 Iuly 1887	P1
May 61.647 January , 43,610	4,000,000 za,000 to,000 zoo zoo Confinca	3-915 7-20 22 000 4 000 July 1887	9 500 ro 500 20 000
together 344,507 tons, against 390,265 tons last year; a falling	2,500,000 2,500 All 1,000 155 Fidelshide. 2,000,000 10,000 All 200 20 Grantin. 3,000,000 100 Grantin.	275,000 000 210 000 10 000 July 1887	51 000=
to the Trade holding off buying, as well as to the high and	1,000,000 10,000 — 100 10 Insighted	33-571 581 42 000 4 000 July 1887 (34-000 000) 115 000 to 000 July 1889	
Coffee having probably lessened actual consumption. The total visible supply on 181 Aug, for the States was 626,192 bags, against 653,338 bags last mouth. Imports for seven months:	5,000,000 25,000 12,500 200 50 Down Letterstell C.	21,521 217 16 000 2 000 luly 1887 203,600 000 50 000 4 000 luly 1887	11 500 13 000
-70- 076	133,800) — 200 Agricola de Campana de Campana	10 000	10 000 10 500
Aniverp	244,000 200 500,000 do debentures	96 0/6 9 0/6	
Trieste 5,449 5,069 7,106	Piracicalar delientures	85 % 7 % Feb. 1887 April 1887	
France, 2,176 1,293 3,850 France, 87,989 66,814 72,801	269,200 Porto Realdehentures	23.975 507 = 8 1/4 1 1507	
Great Britain tons 250,899 193,680 231,904	940,000 3,500 All 200 All Quissama, discontinues.	132,870 000 200 000 812 10 April 1887	
Total Europe 1008 289, 169 229,941 275,955	\$49,000 t,000 AH 00 AH 80 Bincon. \$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll	1.415 284 201 000 832 % May 1837	
Total		42 000 4 5 Dec. 1886	
	200,0005 6,000 All Arring dos Rates (each		
Export			59 90-62 96
Total Continent, tons 225 810 225 3	200,000	16,461 809	==
Consumnion town	000,000 5,000 All 200 All Carioca	195 000 9 0 0 Jan 1887	
Total Europe 10,070	600,000 3,000 All 200 All Confines Industrial	180 000 7½ % April 1887	
130,774 135,304 100,812 1	133,000	911 972 ro non July 1887 67 no non — April 1887	
Slocks on gist July:	600,000 3,000 All 200 All S. Pedra de Alcantara.	220 080 IJ 000 July 1887 192 0/a 7 July 1887	
Antwerp 10ns 60,268 35,465 38,349	200 - do debautures	95 % 7 % Aug. 1887	
Breinen 1,796 837 634	580,000 All Associação Commercial.	200 000 8 0/5 May 1887	
Cupenhagen , 10,910 7,785 7,180 Cupenhagen , 2,794 1,700 1,588	All Carmagens Florence		200 000-
Total Continent tops 10,	4.000 All Commercia e Lavour	90,000 000 205 000 70 000 July 1887	206 000
Total Furger	200 3 - do debentures. 200 3 - do debentures. 200,000 All Glora market.	192 600 4 000 July 1887 .	-105 000
30,709 33,402 41,376 t,	31/20 All Springs Moritings	95,800 00 1 510 July 1887 9 000 July 1887 1 000 2 000 Feb. 1887	
tons 253,543 194,308 200,25t	99,000 10,000 9,748 200 All United Telephonica. 33,200 — 100 — do debentures.	9,878 157 185 000 6 000 July 1887 5,818 918 115 000 5 000 May 1886	-700 000
- ·		70 % Suo July 1887	

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Donati'	do	do			7 ot 1
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> TARLE OF DEPARTURES, 1887

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	n 29	Neva	Montevides and Busios Ayres.
	Oct. 9	Tamar	Smuthampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maccin, Penambinco, St. Vin- cent, Lishon and Vign
П			

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